

# Controlled Environment Agricultural (CEA) for Space: *Some Observations from NASA Studies*

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*NASA Surface Systems Office*  
*Kennedy Space Center, Florida, USA*

Vertical / Urban Agriculture Workshop  
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## Human Life Support Requirements:

### Inputs

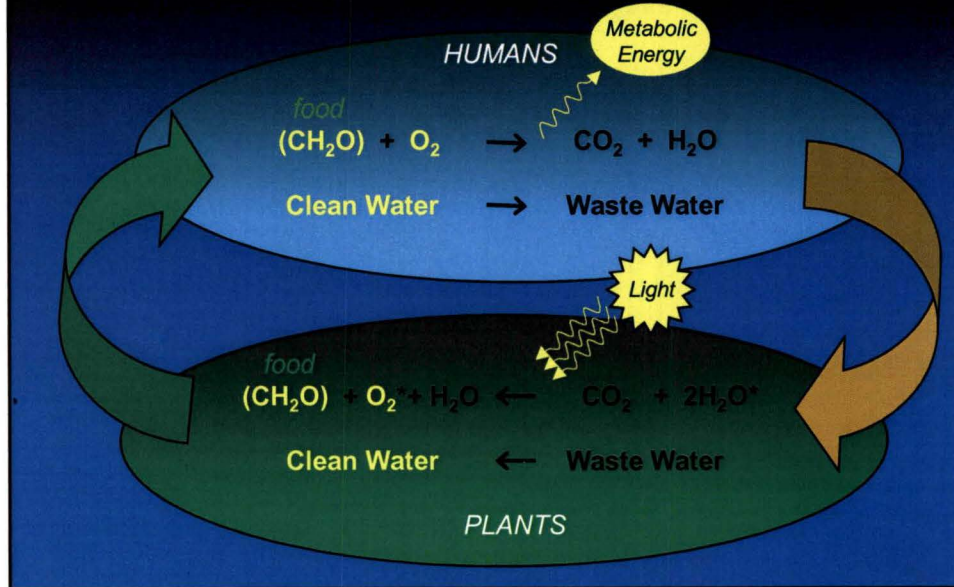
	Daily Rqmt.	(% total mass)
Oxygen	0.83 kg	2.7%
Food	0.62 kg	2.0%
Water (drink and food prep.)	3.56 kg	11.4%
Water (hygiene, flush laundry, dishes)	26.0 kg	83.9%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>31.0 kg</b>	

### Outputs

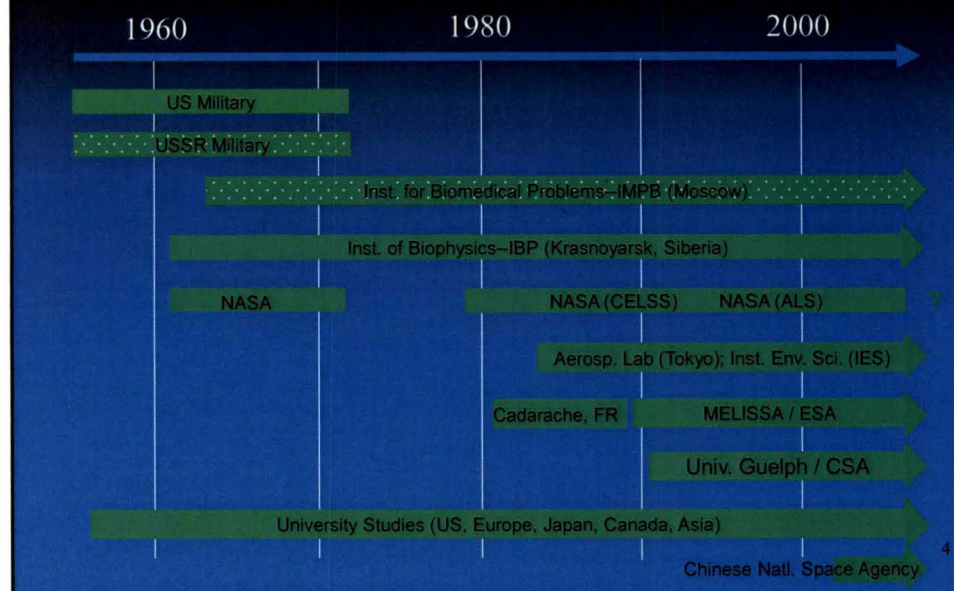
	Daily	(% total mass)
Carbon dioxide	1.00 kg	3.2%
Metabolic solids	0.11 kg	0.35%
Water (metabolic / urine hygiene / flush laundry / dish latent)	29.95 kg	96.5%
		12.3%
		24.7%
		55.7%
		3.6%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>31.0 kg</b>	

*Source: NASA SPP 30262 Space Station ECLSS Architectural Control Document*  
*Food assumed to be dry except for chemically-bound water.*

## Plants for "Bioregenerative" Life Support



## Bioregenerative Life Support Testing around the World





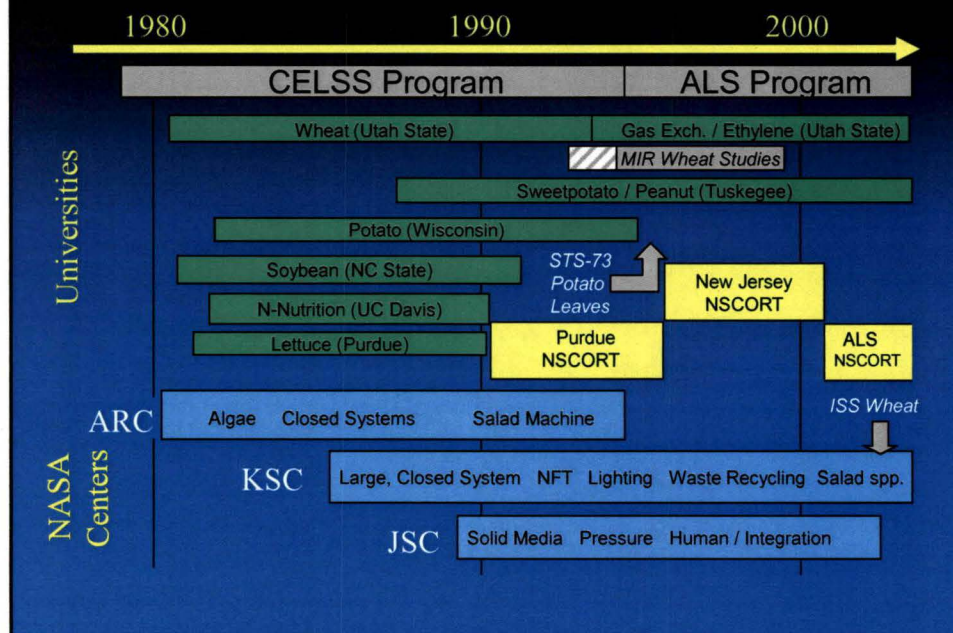
Russian BIOS-3 Facility, Institute of Biophysics in Krasnoyarsk, Siberia



Dr. Iosif (Joseph) Gitelson and Dr. Genrich (Henry) Lisovsky

5

## NASA Testing with Plants for Life Support



## Crops Needed for Space

- High yielding and nutritious
- High harvest index (edible / total biomass)
- Horticultural considerations
  - planting, harvesting, pollination, propagation
- Environmental considerations
  - photoperiod, temperature, mineral nutrition
- Processing requirements
- Dwarf or low growing types

## Some Crops for Life Support

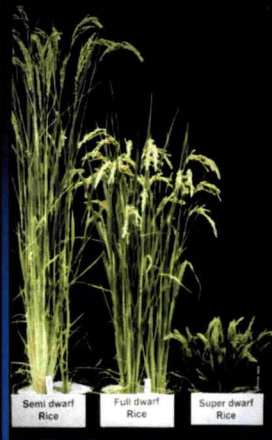
Tibbitts and Alford <sup>a</sup>	Hoff, Howe, and Mitchell <sup>b</sup>	Salisbury and Clark <sup>c</sup>	Crops Used in BIOS-3 Testing <sup>d</sup>
Wheat	Wheat	Wheat	Wheat
Soybean	Potato	Rice	Potato
Potato	Soybean	Sweetpotato	Carrot
Lettuce	Rice	Broccoli	Radish
Sweetpotato	Peanut	Kale	Beet
Peanut	Dry Bean	Lettuce	Nut Sedge
Rice	Tomato	Carrot	Onion
Sugar Beet	Carrot	Rape Seed (Canola)	Cabbage
Pea	Chard	Soybean	Tomato
Taro	Cabbage	Peanut	Pea
Winged Bean		Chickpea	Dill
Broccoli		Lentil	Cucumber
Onion		Tomato	Salad spp.
Strawberry		Onion	
		Chili Pepper	

<sup>a</sup> Tibbitts and Alford (1982); <sup>b</sup> Hoff, Howe, and Mitchell (1982); <sup>c</sup> Salisbury and Clark (1996);

<sup>d</sup> Gitelson and Okladnikov (1994)—diet also included supplemental animal protein and sugar.



## Cultivar Comparisons and Crop Breeding



Several Universities:  
Cultivar Comparisons  
(wheat, potato, soybean,  
lettuce, sweetpotato, tomato)

←  
Utah State:  
Super Dwarf Wheat  
Apogee Wheat  
Perigee Wheat  
Super Dwarf Rice



Dwarf Pepper ↑ and Tomato ↓



←  
Tuskegee:  
ASP GM-Sweetpotato



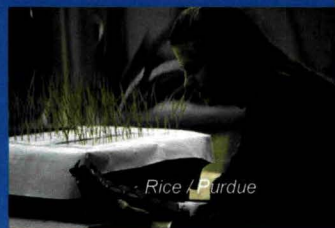
## Recirculating Hydroponics with Crops



Wheat / Utah State



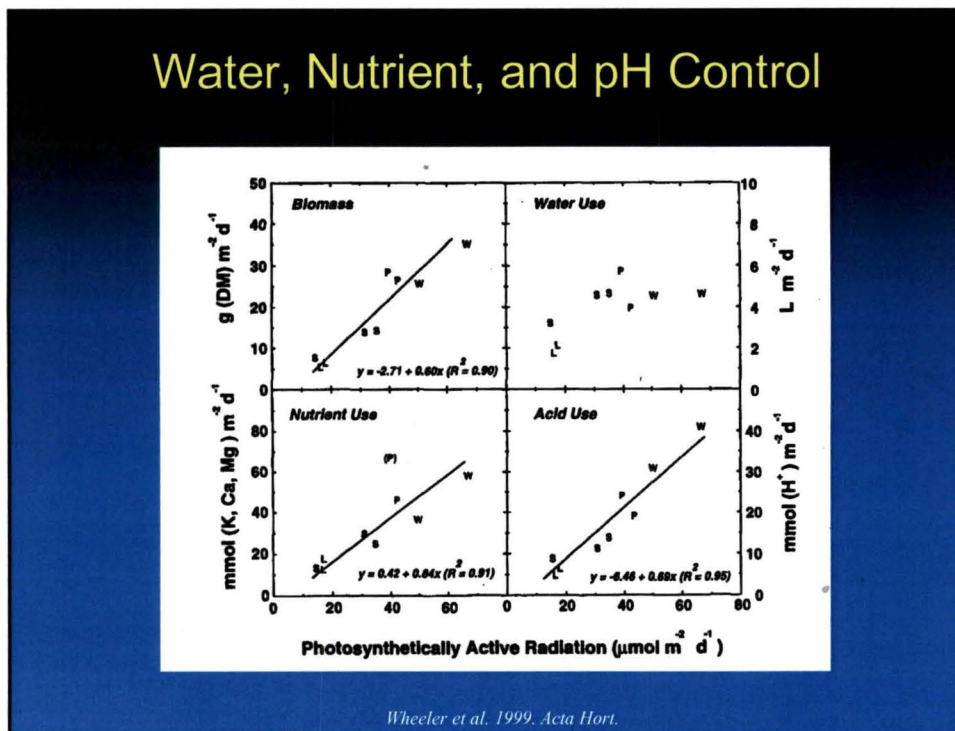
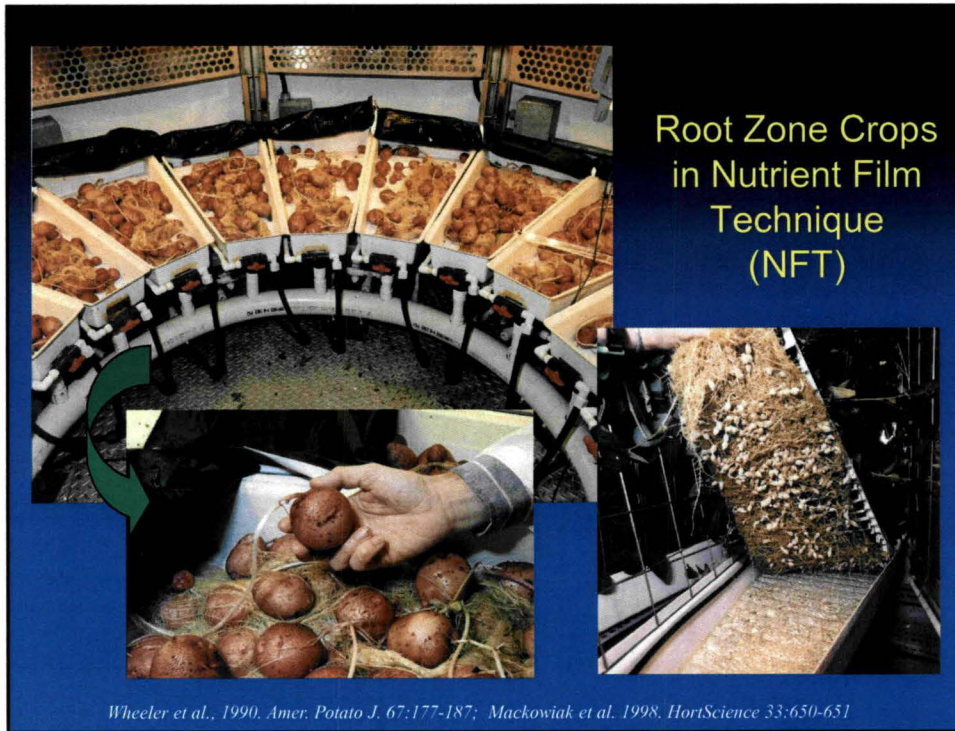
Sweetpotato  
Tuskegee



Rice / Purdue

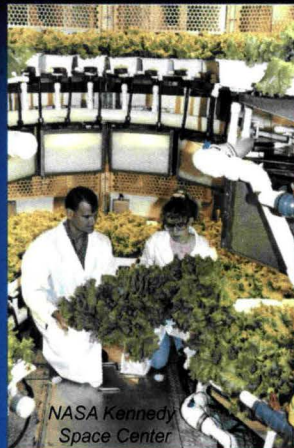
Conserve Water & Nutrients  
Eliminate Water Stress  
Optimize Mineral Nutrition  
Facilitate Harvesting

Wheeler et al., 1999. Acta Hort.





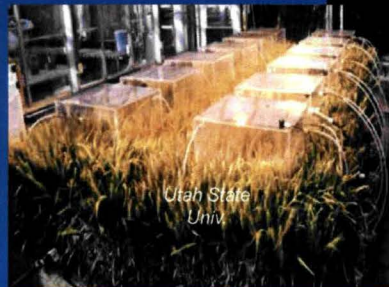
## High Yields from High Light and CO<sub>2</sub> Enrichment



Wheat - 3-4 x World Record  
 Potato - 2 x World Record  
 Lettuce-Exceeded Commercial  
 Yield Models



Wisconsin Biotron



Bubgee, B.G. and F.B. Salisbury. 1988. *Plant Physiol.* 88:869-878.  
 Wheeler, R.M., T.W. Tibbitts, A.H. Fitzpatrick. 1991. *Crop Science* 31:1209-1213.

## Potential for Energy Conversion to Biomass

From Loomis and Williams. 1963. *Crop Science* 3:67-72

Assuming a maximum 12% conversion efficiency from PAR to biomass<sup>1</sup>

1.6 g dry mass / mol PAR

<sup>1</sup> Actual instantaneous conversion efficiencies of ~10% reported from some controlled environment studies ; e.g., Wheeler et al. 1993. *Crop Sci*; Gerbaud et al. 1998. *Physiol. Plant*.

## Some Upper Limits to Energy Conversion and Productivity

### Field Crops Observations<sup>1</sup>

Crop	Productivity (g DM m <sup>-2</sup> d <sup>-1</sup> )	Photosynthetic Energy Conversion Efficiency <sup>2</sup> (%)
Tall Fescue	43	7.0 (UK)
Maize	40	6.8 (US)
Sudan Grass	52	6.0 (US)

### CEA NASA Studies

Crop	Productivity (g DM m <sup>-2</sup> d <sup>-1</sup> )	Radiation Use Efficiency (g DM mol <sup>-1</sup> PAR)
Wheat	61	1.44 USU <sup>3</sup>
Potato (12⇌24 h photoper.)	45	0.97 Univ. Wisc. <sup>4</sup>
(12 h photoper. only)	38	1.15 Univ. Wisc. <sup>4</sup>

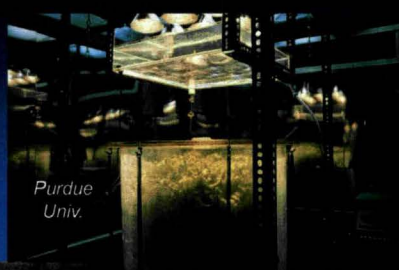
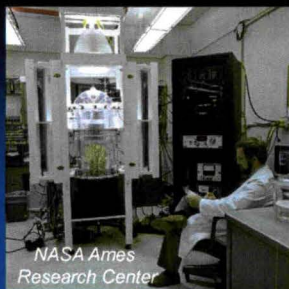
<sup>1</sup> From D.O. Hall, 1976, FEBS Letters

<sup>2</sup> Original data based on total solar irradiance; table data reflect efficiency based on PAR (400-700 nm)

<sup>3</sup> Estimated from O. Monje and B. Bugbee, 1998, Plant Cell Environment

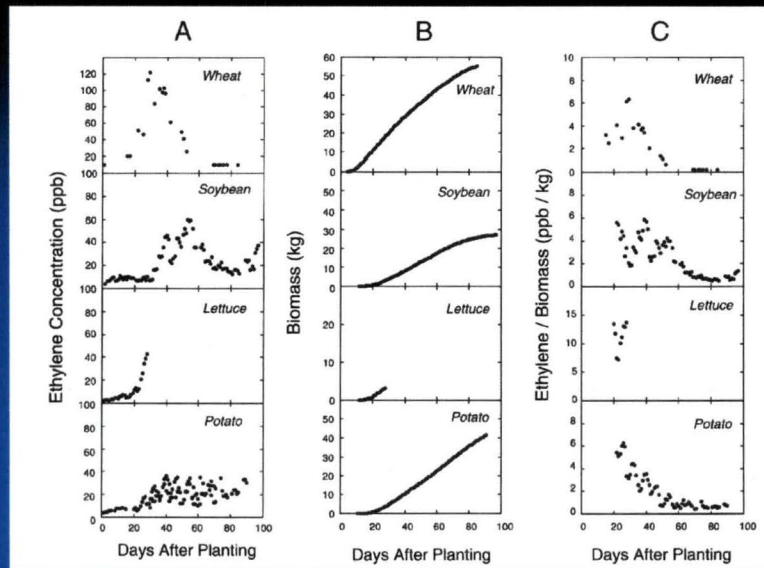
<sup>4</sup> From R. Wheeler, 2006, Potato Res. (assumes transplanting to increase PAR absorption)

## Closed Systems: An Issue for Space but not as Much for Earth





## Canopy / Stand Ethylene Production



Wheeler et al. 2004, HortScience 39:1541-1545.

## Ethylene in Closed Systems



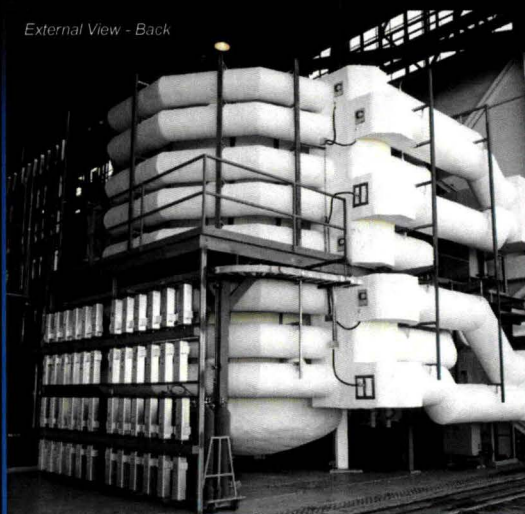
Epinastic  
Wheat Leaves  
at ~120 ppb



Epinastic  
Potato Leaves  
at ~40 ppb

## NASA's Biomass Production Chamber (BPC)

External View - Back

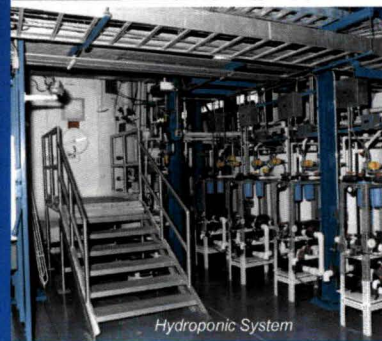


20 m<sup>2</sup> growing area; 113 m<sup>3</sup> vol.; 96 400-W HPS Lamps;  
400 m<sup>3</sup> min<sup>-1</sup> air circulation; two 52-kW chillers

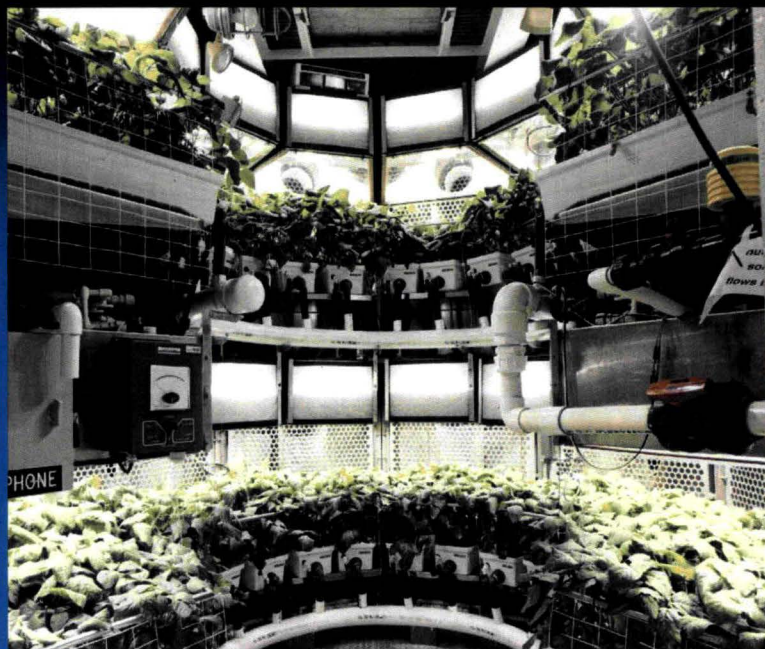
Control Room



Hydroponic System

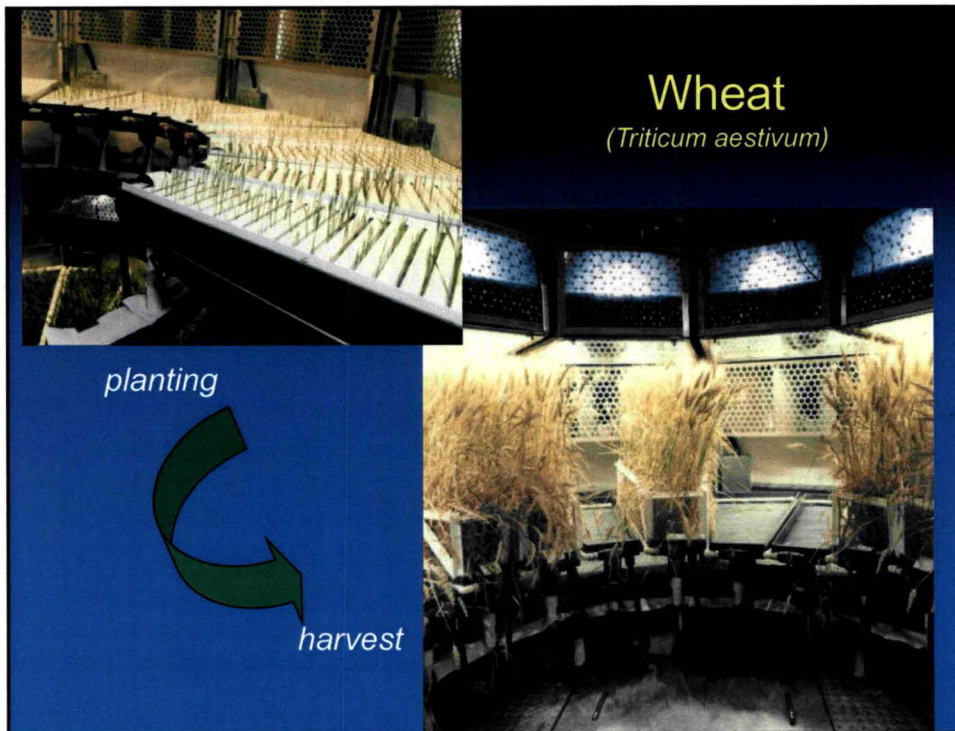


## NASA's Biomass Production Chamber (BPC)





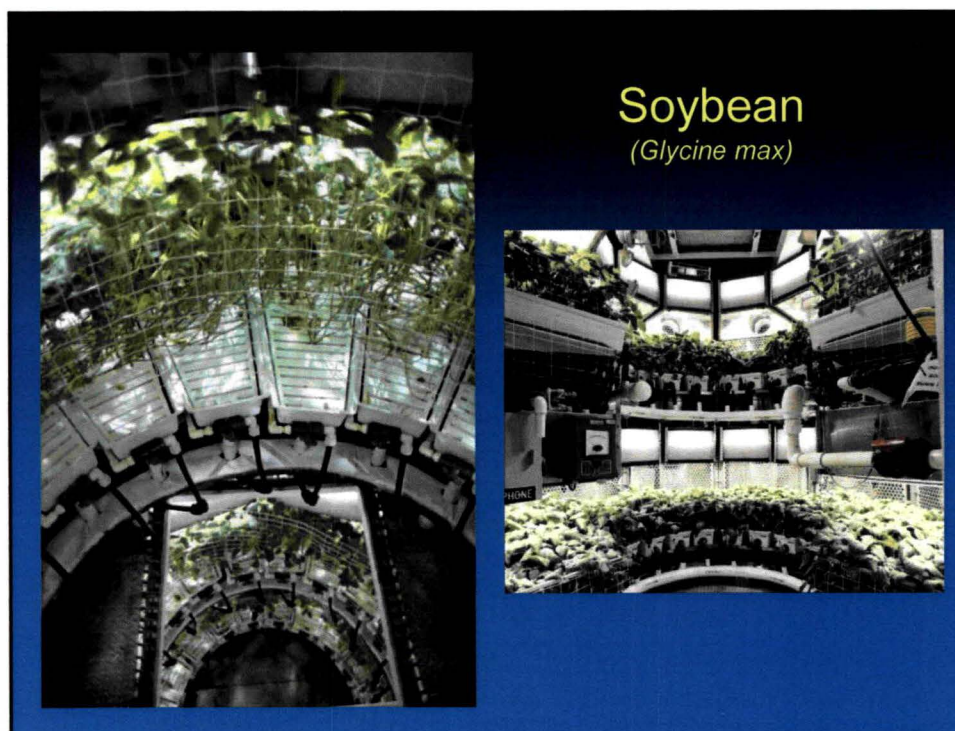
**Wheat**  
(*Triticum aestivum*)



planting

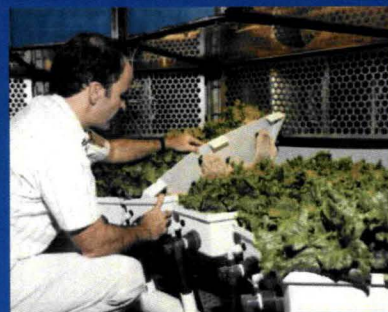
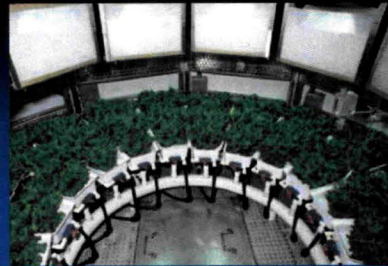
harvest

**Soybean**  
(*Glycine max*)

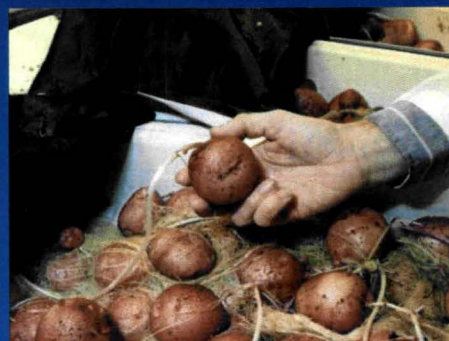




Lettuce  
(*Lactuca sativa*)

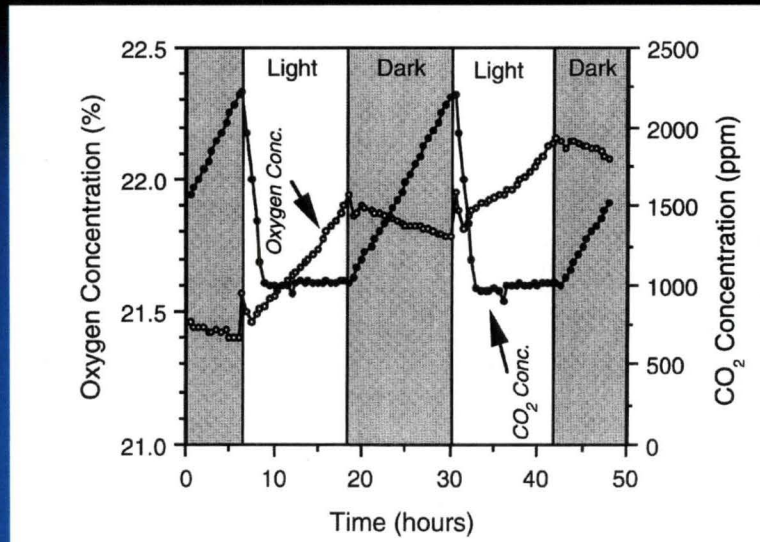


Potato  
(*Solanum tuberosum*)



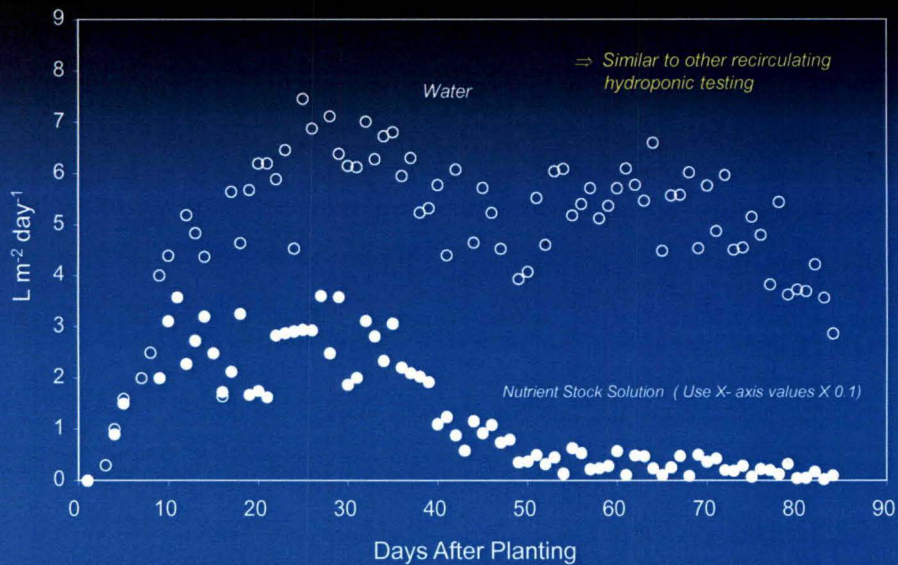


## Canopy CO<sub>2</sub> Uptake / O<sub>2</sub> Production (20 m<sup>2</sup> Soybean Stand)



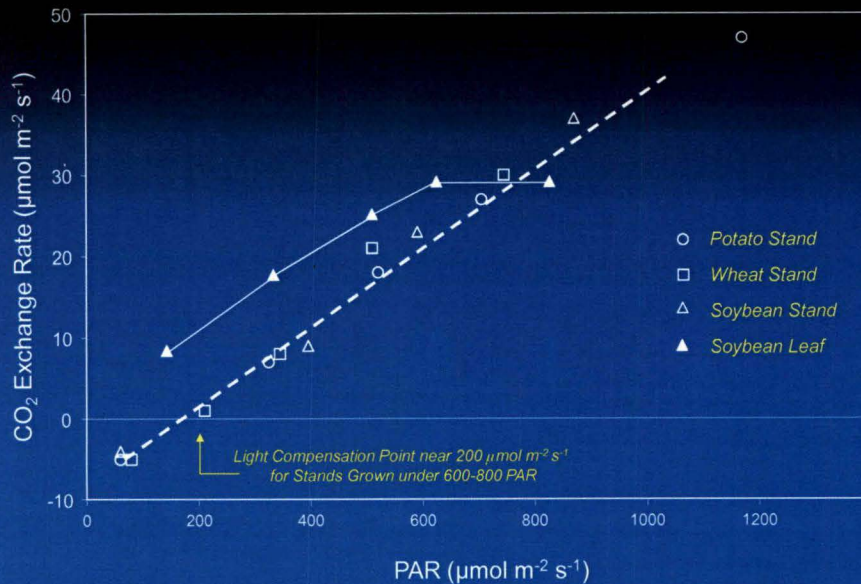
Wheeler, 1996. In: H. Suge (ed.) Plants in Space Biology.

## Closed Nutrient and Water Cycles (20 m<sup>2</sup> wheat)



Wheeler et al. 1993. J. Plant Nutrition 16:1881-1915.

## Stand CO<sub>2</sub> Exchange vs. Light (PAR)



Wheeler, 1996. In: H. Suge (ed.) *Plants in Space Biology*.

## The Importance of Lighting

### --Electric Lamp Options

Lamp Type	Conversion* Efficiency	Lamp Life* (hrs)	Spectrum
• Incandescent/Tungsten**	5-10%	2000	Intermd.
• Xenon	5-10%	2000	Broad
• Fluorescent***	20%	5,000-20,000	Broad
• Metal Halide	25%	20,000	Broad
• High Pressure Sodium	30%	25,000	Intermd.
• Low Pressure Sodium	35%	25,000	Narrow
• Microwave Sulfur	35-40%+	?	Broad
• LEDs (red and blue)****	>40%	100,000 ?	Narrow

\* Approximate values.

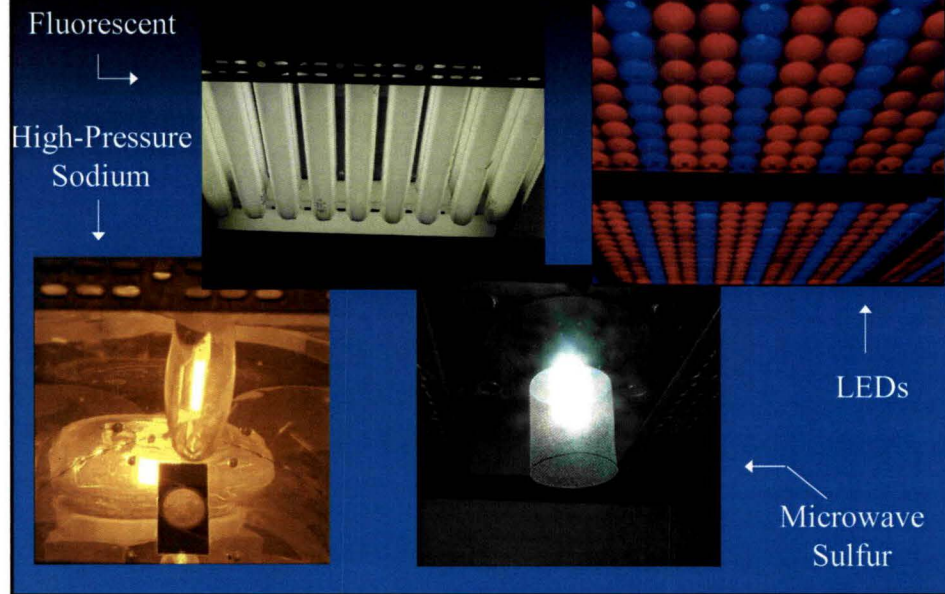
\*\* Tungsten halogen lamps have broader spectrum.

\*\*\* For VHO lamps; lower power lamps with electronic ballasts last up to ~20,000 hrs.

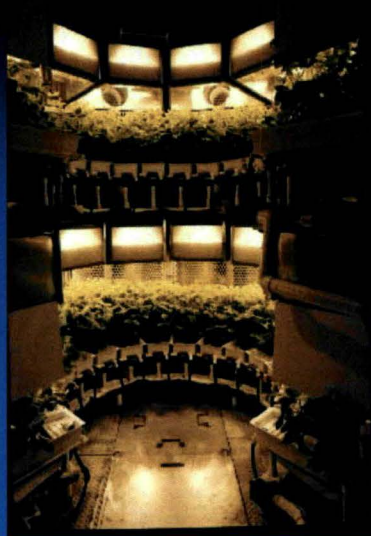
\*\*\*\* State-of-Art Blue and Red LEDs most efficient.



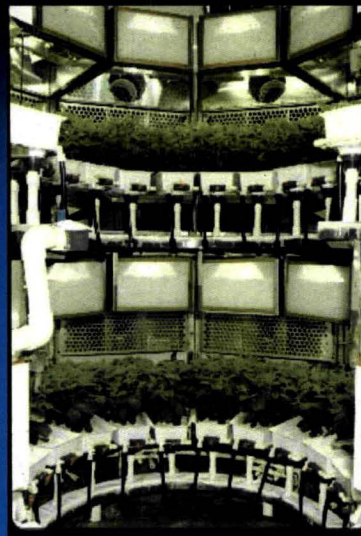
## *Electric Lighting Systems*



## *High-Intensity Discharge Lamps for Plant Lighting*



High-Pressure Sodium



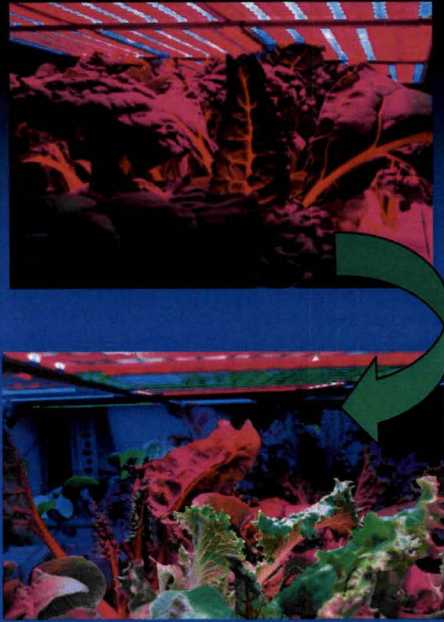
Metal Halide

## LED Studies

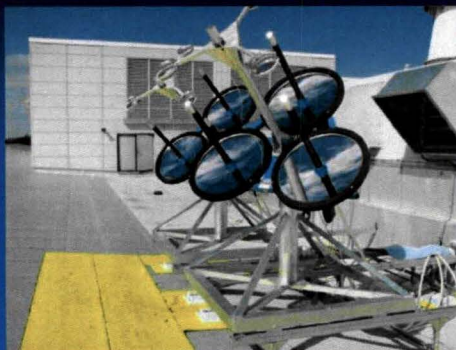
Red...photosynthesis  
Blue...photomorphogenesis  
Green...human vision

### Some References:

- Bula et al. 1991. HortSci 26:203-205.  
Barta et al. 1992. Adv. Space Res. 12(5):141-149.  
Tennessen et al. 1994. Photosyn. Res. 39:85-92.  
Goins et al. 1997. J. Exp. Botany 48:1407-1413.  
Kim et al. 2004. Ann. Bot. 94:691-697



## Solar Collector / Fiber Optics For Plant Lighting



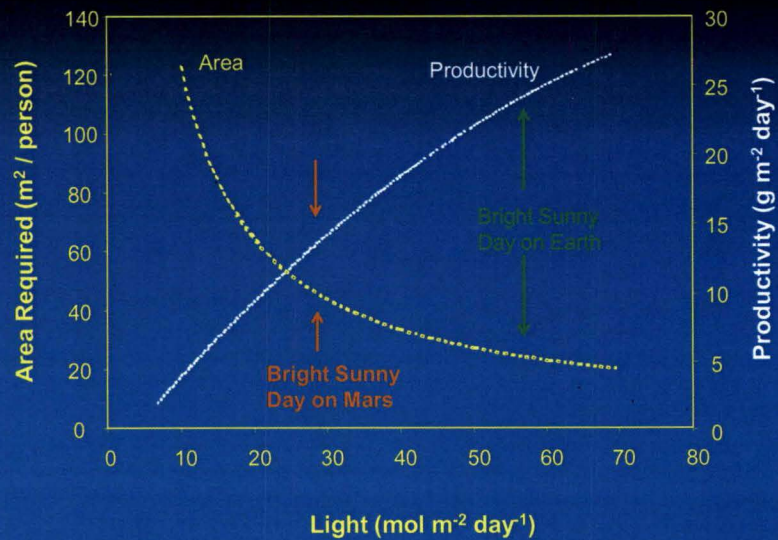
2 m<sup>2</sup> of collectors on solar tracking drive (SLSL Bldg, NASA KSC)

Up to 400 W light delivered to chamber  
(40-50% of incident light)  
Takashi Nakamura, Physical Sciences Inc.





## Light, Productivity, and Crop Area Requirements



33

## Recent Testing with "Salad" Crops

### Cultivar Comparisons:

- Lettuce: Waldmann's Green, Ostinata, Elandria, (Red Sails, Eruption, Outredgeous)
- Onion: Kinka, Kruncho, Choho, Choetsu, Guardsman, Pacific Pearl, Evergreen Hardy White, Deep Purple
- Radish: Cabernet, Fireball, Cherriette, Giant White Glove, Cherry Belle, Sora, Cherry Bomb II, Vintage
- Tomato: MicroTina, Florida Petite, Red Robin
- Pepper: Triton, Hanging Fruit Basket, False Alarm
- Strawberry: Tristar, Tribute, Whitney, Cavendish, Evie-3, and Everest.



34

## Space Experiments with Small Plant Chambers



SVET  
on Mir



BPS  
on ISS



PGBA on  
Shuttle

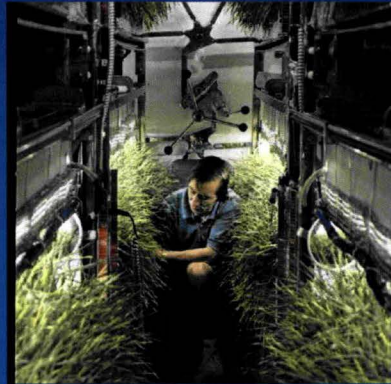


Mars Deployable Greenhouse:  
A Pre-Prototype Design





## One Human and 11 m<sup>2</sup> of Wheat !



## Current Testing for with Food Crops



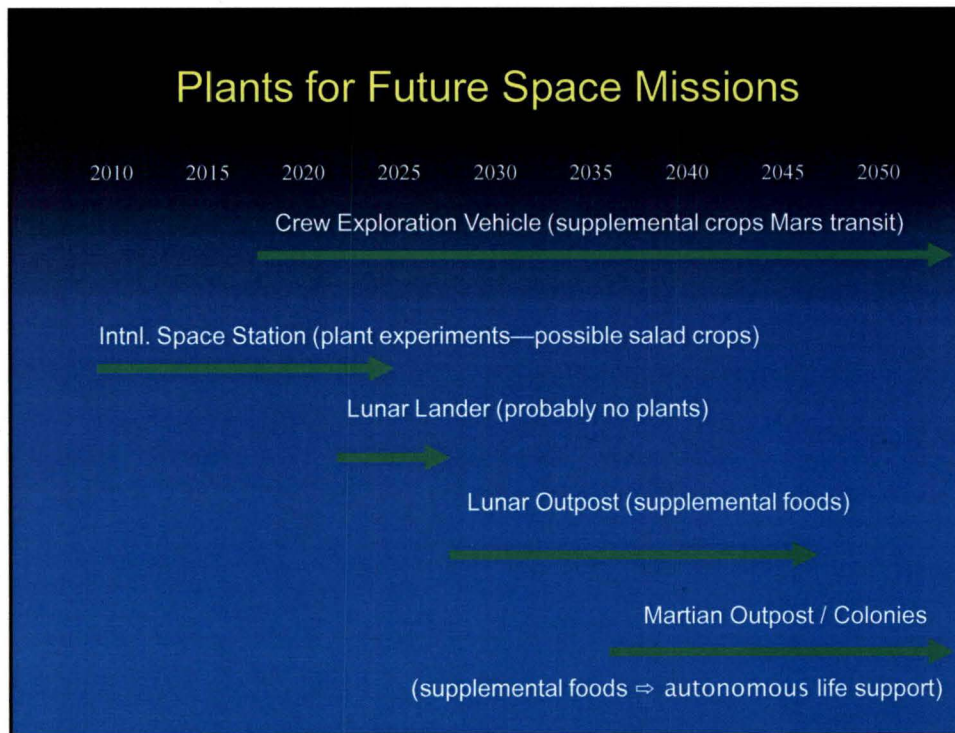
NASA's Habitat Demonstration Unit

Supplemental  
Food  
Production  
for  
Space  
Habitats



38

## Plants for Future Space Missions



## Phytofarms: A Pioneering Effort at CEA and Vertical Agriculture

- Located in DeKalb, IL; Noel Davis, President and Founder
- Operated from late 1970s through 1980s
- Approximately 1 acre of growing area in a two-story facility
- Hydroponic production of lettuce, spinach and herbs
- Used over 1000, 1000-W water-cooled HPS lamps. Thus the facility drew  $\sim 1$  MW of power and consequently shifted most of its demand to off-peak hours.



## Phytofarms, Dekalb, IL



## Phytofarms Dekalb, IL

